

The LONDON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, January 30. 1731.

NUMB. 600.

Remarks on Mr. OLDCASTLE'S Minutes; in which is shown, that we enjoy the Good of Queen ELIZABETH'S Reign, without the Ills.



Strong must be the Malice, and weak the Reason; high the Repentment against Persons, and low the Regard to the Truth of Things; when Men can allow themselves to insinuate the vilest Things possible of their Country, without being able to offer one Reason, or produce one Fact, to support their Insinuations: Yet, melancholy as it is, this is generally the Case of the Authors of the Craftsmen.

Mr. Oldcastle has read over Rapin's Abridgment for a very fine purpose truly, which is, to collect Scraps to throw at the Head of the Government, and the Heads of the Ministry: Scraps they are indeed, without any Order or Method; without any Coherence or Connexion, or any other Design than to convey Sounds without Sense against the present Administration. He does, what Job said of his Friends, *darken Counsel by Words without Knowledge*. He begins his last Paper with Queen Elizabeth; but having forgot himself, presently goes back to Queen Mary, for the sake of Philip, a foreign Prince, he says, but not a beggarly one; for if he brib'd the Nation, it was with his own Money, not theirs; and he bribed 'em to sacrifice a national to a foreign Interest. (Decently said! This will be remember'd, when Mr. Oldcastle would have it forgot.) Then he rambles further back to Harry the Eighth; comes to Queen Elizabeth again; takes a Leap from the Beginning to the End of her Reign, which is a Leap of five and forty Years, at once: brings in Harry the Fourth of France; then goes back to Harry the Second; on again to Francis the First and Francis the Second; comes again to Queen Elizabeth; wheels round to Harry the Third of France; and judiciously concludes with Queen Elizabeth's Wisdom and Address in the Management of Foreign Affairs.

Such is the Confusion of Mr. Oldcastle's Minutes, that if we threw a Heap of Paragraphs or Sentences out of a Bag, they would fall into as good Order, and give as clear and full an Idea of Queen Elizabeth's Reign. His bringing in the several Kingdoms and States of Europe, and shewing how the act'd with relation to them, signifies little more to us at present, than the History of the Lilliputians and Brobdignagians; for the Circumstances of France, Spain, the Emperor, and the Netherlands, and the mutual Relations they stand in to each other, and to us, are so very different from what they were in her Days, that there can be no Argument brought from what she did, to what we ought to do.

This Queen was, 'tis true, a wise and glorious Princess; she had at Heart the Good of her People, and the Honour and Dignity of the Nation: and yet, the Government of this Kingdom, since the Revolution, and under the present Royal Family, excels hers, almost as much as a Government by Laws does a Government by Arbitrary Power. We have no dreadful Star-Chamber and High-Commission Courts; no terrible Acts of Power and cruel Exertions of Prerogative: No hanging Men for Opinions and Speculations: No brow-beating, imprisoning, and punishing Members of Parliament for Freedom of Speech. But the Laws, and the Laws alone, are the standing Measure of the Prince's Government, and the People's Obedience. The People feel no Power, but what is, properly speaking, the Power of the People; nor ever suffer Evil, till they have done Evil: for we live in those happy Times, when Prerogative, as distinct from Law, is no more; and when the Power of the Crown is only the Power of protecting the Subject. So that our Constitution, and the Exercise of Power at Home, is vastly better than what they were in Queen Elizabeth's Reign; and our Foreign Affairs, if view'd with an impartial Eye from the Beginning to the End, will appear to be transacted with as much Wisdom, and to be as

strongly tending to the Good of the Kingdom, as hers.

To shew this, we will at present content ourselves with quoting Mr. Oldcastle's own Words: Those very Words in which he describes the Wisdom and Address of Q. Elizabeth in conducting Foreign Affairs, we will take to describe the Wisdom and Address of the present Ministry in negotiating Foreign Affairs; with no other Difference, than instead of the Words *Queen Elizabeth and She*, we will put in *the Ministry and They*; for we will be so fair not to mention his Majesty, because that, 'tis said, deprives 'em of the Liberty of speaking. To begin then in the very Words of Mr. Oldcastle, and justly delineate the Actions of the Ministry with relation to Foreign Affairs.

Hear Mr. Oldcastle speak.

"The present Ministers have always taken such a Share of the general Affairs of Europe, as the Interest of England necessarily required at that Time; and have conducted themselves in the Management of it with Wisdom and Address equal to any who went before 'em: The Particulars of their Conduct may be reduced, properly to two general Heads: The first is this; *They watch'd the Ebbs and Flows of the Power and Interest of Europe; and the Vicissitudes and Fluctuations in the Affairs of Peace and War*. This uncertain, varied, shifting Scene, (which Reason oblig'd 'em to) is so far from being the Cause of bad Measures, or the Excuse for bad Success; that it is the very Source from whence the Ministry have deriv'd those Opportunities, which they have so prudently improv'd: A weaker Ministry than the present, might have been puzzled; and weaker Heads might have been ruin'd by so confus'd a State of Affairs, unable to steer steadily through so many Difficulties; every Current would have carried such Men along with it; every Blast of Wind would have driven them before it; perpetually tolt about, at the Mercy of every Event, they must have liv'd from Day to Day, and from Hour to Hour; but the Conduct and Success of our Ministers are very different —; they have managed France till they have taken such Measures as have left England less to fear from the Vienna Treaty, and so well conducted themselves with relation to Spain and the Emperor, that we shall have nothing to fear from France; the making of the late Treaty has given us Time, and the manner in which 'twas made, has gain'd us Reputation; for the Court of Spain are now restrained by political Considerations from pursuing those Designs against us, in Conjunction with the Emperor, which no other Consideration had been able to prevent.

"The Projects form'd, and the Engagements taken between those Powers, were not absolute Secrets; we began to feel the Effects of the Vienna Treaty, and the numerous and extensive Alliances of the Emperor and Spain; too weak to defend ourselves by Force on so many Sides, we defended ourselves by Stratagem, the Ministry improv'd every Incident, and took some Advantage of every Turn; they contented themselves to countermin'd the Intrigues of Foreign Courts; with some we kept no Measures, because we could have no War; with others we kept all Measures possible, to prevent one. The Close of the late King's Reign, and all his present Majesty's Reign, may be said, in one Sense, to be neither a State of War, nor a State of Peace, because all Sides pretended to look on the Treaties of Peace as subsisting, and either disavow'd or excus'd the Hostilities occasionally committed.

"If indeed the Ministry had fallen into this State (as some have wickedly insinuated) from that of a settled Peace, and disintangled from all Pretensions (as Gibraltar, &c.) there would not have been so great Occasion to admire their Conduct; but that the Ministry should be able, when they neither had nor could have a settled Peace with our Neighbours, to stand so long on the slippery Verge of War, and avoid the Necessity of engaging directly in it, till we are

"in a Condition of doing it with Success, and consistent with our true Interest, is justly matter of the greatest Admiration.

"If our Ministers had only aim'd to keep off the Evil Day, it might at last have come upon us, with a double Weight of Misfortune; but this is far from being the Case. We were in this uncertain State by good, not by bad Policy; and we have made the use we design'd of it. We have disappointed, divided, and weaken'd our Enemies. We prepar'd the Opportunities, which we afterwards improv'd. We united, and animat'd some; and separated and distressed others. And thus the Ministry went wisely and steadily on to their own great Purposes of preserving the Peace of Europe, and the Trade and Prosperity of the Kingdom, not diverted by the scandalous and infamous Usage of their Enemies.

Non ponebant enim Rumores ante salutem.

And thus have they through many Difficulties steer'd the Helm till they have brought us within View of the Port, and conducted us within the Reach of the Haven of Rest and Peace; and this is the sole Reason why the Rage of their Adversaries is redoubled; they know the Time is at hand, when all Things will be clos'd in a general Peace, and a Period put to all their Evolutions for Clamouring.

Having thus described the Actions of the Ministry in the Words of Mr. Oldcastle, designed as a Panegyric on Queen Elizabeth's Ministry; we appeal to every Man who understands the History of her Reign, and who has taken a just View of our Affairs for some Years past, whether this Account is not full as applicable to the Conduct of the present Ministry, as to the Conduct of the Ministers of that glorious Queen: But Mr. Oldcastle is fallen into the Taste of other ancient Gentlemen who build up former Times upon the Ruins of the present; and, like Children, live by Hopes and Fears, but never truly enjoy.

This Extract which he has made from Rapin of the good Part of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, is not the only Part which tallies to the good Things of this Reign. Camden says, *she seem'd more dispos'd to Peace, than to engage in a War, tho' never so just*; "having been an usual Maxim with her, That there was more Honour in settling a prudential and advantageous Peace, than to determine Matters by the longest Sword, and the most powerful Armies. And my worthy Predecessor Old Francis Osborne, in his Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, says, *This Princess never us'd to precipitate a Retaliation, in reference to Foreign Injuries; by which her Enemies had Leisure given them to consider of a Reparation, no less than herself to revenge in Case of Contumacy*.

Again, speaking of her Servants, he says, *No Prince in the World took an exacter Estimate of her Subjects Abilities to serve her, or made deeper Inspection into their Aptitude, Nature and Humours, to which, with a rare Dexterity, she fitted her Favours and their Employments*.

Hear the Historian once more: *She was never terrified by Fear to bestow Office or Honour upon any Person, from no other Reason, than to draw them from the contrary Party; saying, That she would not ransom herself from Enemies, at the Price of their Preferments who lov'd her: contrary to a false Maxim, since practis'd with bad Success, by such Princes who thought it better to buy off Enemies, than reward Friends; which once observ'd, it tempted the Ambitious to lay out their strongest Endeavours against their Prince, only in Hope to be bought off*.

F. OSBORNE.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Gibraltar, Dec. 20.

THE Princess Louisa, Capt. Digby Dent, arrived here from England about 10 Days ago, with Orders for Admiral Cavendish to return Home with his Squadron, and Col. Newton and Col. Hayes's Regiments to be shipped off for Jamaica; and agreeable thereto the said Regiments

(Price Two pence.) *

ments embark in six Transports, (all the rest, 26 in Number, are discharged) who will sail Tomorrow under Convoy of the Princess Louisa, at which time the Admiral's Squadron will sail for England: The Ships of War which are to remain here, are the Gosport, Capt. Drake, the Loce, Capt. Berkeley, the Falmouth, Capt. Bing, the Rose, Capt. Weller, and the Drake Sloop, Capt. Dundas. Here are many Ships bound to the Eastward now in our Bay Windbound, viz. the Camberwell, Harper, for Scanderoon; the Nile, Matthews, for Leghorn and Alexandria; the Industry, Snelling, for Malaga; the St. George, Jolley, for Venice, and others from Yarmouth, Newfoundland, London, &c. Also several Ships are arrived with Provisions from Portsmouth. The Spaniards continue fortifying their Line, but give strong Assurances of their having no View to Acts of Hostility, but prevent a Communication between the Garrison and Country.

Vienna, Jan. 22. We are told, the Emperor designs to demand Cornacchio and Ferrara of the Pope, to make Places of Arms, if the joint Endeavours of his Holiness and so many other Powers do not succeed to prevent a War, as we flatter ourselves they will. On the 17th, was acted for the first time this Carnival, in the Theatre at Court, before their Imperial Majesties, the Opera entitled, *The Patience of Socrates with his two Wives*. A few Nights ago, Prince Eugene of Savoy sent for the Venetian Ambassador in a great Hurry out of the Assembly; and they had a Conference together, which lasted till Midnight. We suppose it was about the Affair of Turkey; and some say the Republick is resolved at all Adventures, to fit out 20 Men of War of the Line of Battle. Died last Year in this City and Suburbs, 8491 Persons.

Ratisbon, Jan. 25. We hear there will be a Collection made in the Empire for the poor Vaudois who are driven from House and Home.

Cairo, Jan. 19. The French Minister has received a considerable Sum of Money, and 5000 Flasks of Champagne and Burgundy; and 'tis thought he has some important Commission to execute.

Bern, Jan. 22. Part of the poor Refugee Vaudois are daily expected here from Geneva; and there is no doubt but we shall give them all the Support we are able.

Zurich, Jan. 24. All the Protestant Cantons have resolved to furnish their Contingents towards the Support of the poor Vaudois; and our Government in particular have ordered a Collect on to be made for them upon the 28th of February, in all the Towns and Villages of their Jurisdiction.

Amsterdam, Feb. 2. Some Advices from Constantinople say, the Cham of Crim Tartary had been sent for to that Capital to assist at a great Divan which was to be held there; that the Porte had dispatch'd an Aga to the Beys of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, to order them to keep ready the Men of War they are to furnish the Grand Seignior, and to send them to the Dardanelles, whenever they shall be called upon so to do; that the Warlike Preparations were still very great throughout the Ottoman Empire; and that it was reported the-e, that the Peace was concluded with Prince Thomas. But this last News is contradicted by other Letters from the same Place, which say the Ottoman Ministers give out the Report of the Conclusion of a Peace with Prince Thomas, on purpose to conceal from the People the bad Situation of their Affairs in Persia. They add, that they had received Advice by the way of Trebizond, that the Son of the late dethroned Sultan having heard the News of the Deposition of his Father, he marched with the Troops under his Command towards Babylon; and that he had there concluded a Treaty of Peace and Alliance with Prince Thomas.

Paris, Feb. 3. Letters from the Isle of St. Domingo bring an Account of the Rejoycings made at Leogane, the 26th of June last, for the Birth of the Dauphin; and add, that Mad. Collin, one of the first that settled in the said Island, died last July, aged full 110 Years;

The Most Christian King has been very Fortunate at Play since the Court's Residence this time at Marli; but in regard it has frozen hard for several Days successively, his Majesty has hunted but little.

The Courtiers continue to go to and fro; which makes us believe there are some new Proposals of Accommodation upon the Carpet between the Emperor and the King of Spain, and that there will be no Rupture between those two Princes.

On 4th 31st past, at 9 in the Morning, a Barrel of Gunpowder took fire in the Suburbs of St. Marceau, and blew up the House into the Air, with a Woman that was therein, and made such a Report, that it broke all the Windows in the Neighbourhood.

Bristol, Jan. 25. Three Ships from Jamaica for this Port have been some time missing, viz. the Scipio, Loyal George, and Houltrain; but we have this Day an Account of the former having been taken in the Windward Passage by a Spanish Guardie Colla, who plunder'd her of every thing they could carry off, strip them of their Cloaths, Instruments, &c. and then left them to shift for themselves, which proved very dismal, being destitute of all Necessaries, and render'd incapable of proceeding for England; and next Morning, for want of Instruments, she ran on shore on Crooked Island, and was intirely lost. We fear the other two may have met the same Fate.

N. B. This is the Ship whose Letters were brought by the *Totness*, Capt. Curling, from New England, to which Place it is probable her Crew had found Means to get a Passage.

Portsmouth, Jan. 26. On Saturday Admiral Cavendish went to his Country Seat at Westbury, about 18 Miles from this Place; his Flag, on board the Canterbury, was struck the same Evening.

This Morning early went from hence for London, in his own Coach and Six, Brigadier Clayton, and with him Major Fleming.

At this Time the Canterbury, Capt. Hooke, the Dreadnought, Capt. Gaddis, and the Portland, Capt. Rouzier, are sailing from Spithead for the Harbour. We hear the Rye, Capt. Edwards, will come into the Harbour in a Day or two, to be fitted and cleaned; as also the Lyme, Capt. Marwood, being intended to be stationed in America. The Mary Anne, Conser, the Prosperous, Brock, and the Joseph and Elizabeth, Williams, from Portsmouth, the Concord, —, the Adventure, Reed, and the Pleasant, Morris, from Newcastle, were arrived at Gibraltar.

L O N D O N.

ON Sunday Divine Service was perform'd before their Majesties, his Royal Highness the Prince, and the three eldest Princesses in the Chappel Royal at St. James's, by the Rev. Dr. Birch; and before his Highness the Duke, and the Princesses Mary and Louisa, by the Rev. Dr. Clark, in his Highness's Apartment.

The same Day their Majesties and the Royal Family dined in Publick, as usual.

On Saturday, being the first Day of Hilary Term, the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, with the Judges, went with the usual State to Westminster; when several Persons concerned in printing and publishing appeared upon their Recognizances at the King's-Bench Bar Westminster and were continued.

This Day being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough is to preach before the House of Peer in Westminster Abbey. And,

The Rev. Dr. Edward Littleton is to preach before the Hon. House of Commons.

As will also the Rev. Dr. Middleton, Lecturer of St. Bride's in Fleet-street, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at St. Paul's Cathedral.

Tuesday the Judges met and chose their Circuits for the Lent Assizes, as follows.

Norfolk Circuit.

Lord Chief Justice Raymond,
Mr. Justice Page.

Home Circuit.

Lord Chief Justice Eyre,
Mr. Justice Probyn.

Western Circuit.

Lord Chief Baron Reynolds,
Mr. Justice Denton.

Midland Circuit.

Mr. Justice Price,
Mr. Baron Thomson.

Northern Circuits.

Mr. Baron Carter,
Mr. Baron Commins.

Oxford Circuit.

Mr. Justice Fortescue,
Mr. Justice Lee.

The same Day William Morice, Esq; High Bailiff of the City and Liberty of Westminster, arrived in Town from France.

Sittings in the Court of King's-Bench in Hilary Term.

In London.	In Middlesex.
Wednesday, — Jan. 27	Friday, — Jan. 29
Wednesday, — Feb. 3	Friday, — Feb. 5
Thursday, — — 11	Wednesday, — 10
After Term.	After Term.
Monday, — — 15	Saturday, — 13

Sittings in the Court of Common Pleas in Hilary Term.

In London.	In Middlesex.
Friday, — Jan. 29	Wednesday, — Jan. 27
Wednesday, — Feb. 3	Monday, — Feb. 1
Monday, — — 8	Saturday, — — 6
After Term.	After Term.
Monday, — — 15	Saturday, — 13

We hear that the Lord Viscount Malpas and the Lord Harvey will be called up by Writ to the House of Peers.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Nicholas Donnetthorn of S. Agnes, Esq; to be Sheriff of Cornwall.

Sunday about Noon, the Honourable Major-General Sutton, his Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Cassel, arrived here from Holland.

On Monday Morning last William Pulteney, Esq; Member of Parliament for Heydon in Yorkshire, received a Challenge from the Hon. the Lord Harvey, Son and Heir of the Right Hon. the Earl of Bristol and Member of Parliament for St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk, to meet him that Afternoon in the Park; accordingly, in the Afternoon, Mr. Pulteney went thither with Sir John Rushour, Bart. as his Second; and met Lord Harvey with Mr. Fox (Brother to Stephen Fox, Esq. Member for Shaftsbury in Dorsetshire) as his Second, when they both drew their Swords, and after four or five Passes, Mr. Pulteney gave Lord Harvey two slight Wounds, one in his Arm, and the other between the Shoulder and Neck, and disarm'd him; Mr. Pulteney receiving no Hurt.

The Six Transports in which the Regiments of Col. Newton and Col. Hayes embarked at Gibraltar, and which sailed from thence for Jamaica, under Convoy of the Princess Louisa Man of War the 21st ult. are the Morice, Capt. Hunt, the Eagle, Capt. Chambers, the Wentworth, Capt. Sax, the Molly, Capt. —, the Bellamont, Capt. Eves, and the Mediterranean, Capt. Harris.

On Wednesday being the first Sittings of the Court of King's Bench in London, and of the Court of Common Pleas in Middlesex, since the Commencement of the Act for the better Regulation of Juries, the Names of the several Persons summon'd and impanell'd, with their Additions, and Places of Abode, were, according to the Direction of the said Act, written on distinct Pieces of Parchment, and put into a Box, and so many of the said Parchments were drawn out, one after another, until 12 Persons whose Names were so drawn did appear.

The same Day being the first Wednesday in Hilary-Term, several Prisoners for Debt in the two Compters, who were confined upon Suits issued out of the Sheriffs Court, were carried before the said Court at Guildhall, in order to be cleared by Virtue of an Act of Parliament, intitled, *An Act for the Relief of Debtors, with respect to the Imprisonment of their Persons*; when several were discharged, in pursuance of the said Act, and several carried to Goal again, their Creditors agreeing to pay them the Allowance of 2s. 4d. per Week.

Monday a Boy looking out of a Garret Window at a House in Exeter Street in the Strand, in order to take up Snow from off the Tiles, had the Misfortune to fall out of the said Window, and broke his Skull, and died on the Spot.

On Saturday last, two Sharpers of the Town inticed a Boy into the Salutation Tavern in Lombard-street, he having a Box of Linnen, they sent him on a frivolous Errand to London-Bridge, and on his Return he found they had made off with the Booty undiscovered by the House, they only calling for Half a Pint of Wine, which they paid at the Bar.

On Sunday in the Afternoon a Gentleman was seized at the Ship Tavern in Bishopsgate-street, by an Officer to the Sheriff of London, on an Escape Warrant; but he very artfully slip himself out of his Coat and Waistcoat, and made his Escape in his Shirt.

*Tis written from Genoa the 23d Instant, N. S. that they had just received Advice of the Death of the Duke of Parma. And Letters from Paris by Thursday's Mail, say, that a Body of Imperialists, to the Number of 10000, had taken Possession of the Duchies of Parma and Placentia, on Pretence of the Dutchess being with Child.

On Wednesday came on the Election of a Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Chipping Wicomb, in the County of Bucks, in the Room of Wm. Lee, Esq; now one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, when Sir Harry Vernon of Farnham in Surrey was chosen without Opposition.

We hear from Derby, that the Snows are so deep in those Parts, that the Roads are hardly passable.

On Thursday Morning several idle and disorderly Persons, and reputed Thieves and Pick-pockets, apprehended late the Night before by the Constables, were examined before Sir John Gonson, Justice Steward, Justice Lilly, Justice Meard, and 5 or 6 others of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the Committee appointed at the Westminster Sessions, for suppressing the Night Houses, Night Cellars, and other disorderly Houses, who sat at Covent-Garden Vestry, and five of them were committed to Torthill Fields Bridewell to hard Labour, and the rest were discharged.

A Man and his Wife were by the said Justices bound over to the next Westminster Sessions, for keeping a disorderly Brandy Shop at Charing-Cross; and also a Woman for keeping a disorderly Night House in Drury-Lane.

N. B. It is supposed to be much owing to the frequent Meetings of these worthy Magistrates, and the great Care and Pains they have taken to suppress so many of these Receptacles of Thieves and Street Robbers, viz. Gaming Houses, Night Houses, Night Cellars, &c. that of late we have heard but of very few Street Robberies, and that People may now again safely walk the Streets in the Night-time, for several notorious Rogues (being hunted out of the lurking Holes) are said to have left the Town.

Thursday the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Lieutenant Ackworth for the Bideford Man of War, and Lieutenant Pyot for the Spence Sloop, that were put in Commission last Tuesday.

The same Day the New Church at Bloomsbury was consecrated by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, by the Name of St. George's Bloomsbury, together with the Burying Ground in the Fields adjoining. The Divine Service was performed by Dr. Crow, and afterwards the Sacrament was administered. We hear that the Rev. Mr. Capper is presented to the Rectory of the said Church, being in the Gift of his Grace the Duke of Montague.

We hear the Foundation Walls of St. Giles's Church have been viewed by a great Number of Workmen, and for Thickness are found to be as good a Piece of Brickwork as ever was, or ever can be made; and as it stands in Water, the Sizes of the old one prove very lucky, by reason as compleat a Church may be Rebuilt on the old Foundation, and much safer than on a new one, save Expence, sooner done, and in particular, preventing a great Number of Corpses from being mangled and cut to Pieces, which was a shocking and melancholy Sight to see in digging out the Foundation of St. Martin's.

On Tuesday Money was sent from the Pay Office in Broad-street, to Deptford, to pay two Months Wages in six due to the Company of his Majesty's Yachts, to the 31st of December, 1730, viz. the Caroline, William and Mary, Katherine, Fubbs, Mary and Charlott.

On Monday next the following of his Majesty's Ships will be recalled at the Pay-Office in Broad Street, for Wages, viz. the Romney, and Bonetta Sloop; and also all such Officers that have passed their Accounts, on Application at the Ticket Office, may have their Books carried.

On Thursday the Printer and Publisher of a Pamphlet, entitled, *The Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly Family of the Stuarts*, were taken into Custody by Mr. Hutchins, one of his Majesty's Messengers. And on Thursday a Bookeller was taken into Custody, for publishing the said Libel.

A few Days since Mr. Stephen Harrison, a School-Master at Spilsby in Lincolnshire, was taken ill suddenly at Dinner, which it's thought was occasioned by a Piece of a Gizzard which stuck in his Throat, and expired immediately.

Sunday Morning early Mr. Trunket, a great Perfumer without Temple-Bar, being disorder'd in his Senses, hang'd himself in his own Shop. He was Brother to Mr. Trunket the Jeweller by Coleman-street, who hang'd himself about two Years since in the Cellar of Robin's Coffee-House in Exchange Alley.

The same Evening the Coroner's Jury sat upon his Body and brought in their Verdict Lunacy.

On Wednesday a Waterman plying in Westminster, was taken into Custody for robbing on the Highway, and being examined before a Justice of the Peace, he impeached several of his Accomplices.

James Hoppin and Richard Appleyard, alias Norton, confined in Newgate on Suspicion of robbing on the Highway, are to be removed by Habeas Corpus from the said Goal to Chelmsford in Essex, to be tried there, an Order having been made by the Court at the Old Bailey last Sessions for that Purpose.

On Saturday last John Wilkins, a Plasterer, Brother to Mr. Wilkins the City-Plasterer, fell from the Top of a Ladder at the New Church that is building in Ho-fley down, Southwark, and died on the Spot; and on Monday the Coroner's Jury sat upon the Body, and brought in their Verdict, Accidental Death. The Coroner we hear made a first Enquiry into the Matter, because a Report went that a young Lad had jostled the Ladder, which might occasion his Fall; but the same appeared to be altogether groundless.

On Monday Informations were granted by the Court of King's-Bench, Westminster, against several eminent Tradesmen of St. Maws, in the County of Cornwall, for taking upon themselves to be Freemen of the said Borough.

Ecclesiastical Promotion The Rev. Mr. Allet was lately presented to the Rectory of Much-Eyestone in the County of Essex and Diocese of London, void by the Cession of the former Incumbent.

Chrisedd Males 224. Females 202. In all 426.
Buried, Males 243. Females 237. In all 480.
Decreased in the Burials this Week 91.

Prices of Goods at Bear Key.	
per Quarter.	per Quarter.
Wheat — 20 to 28	Hog Pease 13 to 15
Rye — 12 to 13	Pease — 16 to 18
Barley — 12 to 15	Fale Malt — 16 to 20 6
Oates — 8 to 13 6	Brown Malt 16 to 18 6
Horfe Beans 15 to 20	Tares — 18 to 21
Coals — 27 to 28 s. Chaldron.	
Hops 1729—20 to 30 s. per Hundred.	
Hops 1730—35 to 75 s. per Hundred.	
Rape Seed — 11 l. to 11 l. 10 s. per Last.	

Thursday South Sea Stock was 103 5 8 hs for the Opening. South Sea Annuity 106 5 5 Shs. Bank 144. Bank Circulation 5 l. 15 s. Prem. India 189. Three per Cent. Annuity 95 1 qr. Royal Exchange Assurance 93 1 qr. London Assurance 12 1 qr. York Buildings 24 1 qr. African 49. English Copper 3 l. Welch Copper 2 l. 17 s. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 18 s. India Bonds 5 l. 11 s.

The Publick General CORRESPONDENCE, of Affairs for Improving Money, Trade and Estates, &c.

A considerable Sum of Money is ready to be laid out in Buying good Quantities of TIMBER, either Fell'd or Standing.

Persons who want to buy or sell ADVOWSONS or Presentations of Rectories or Vicarages, or to exchange such, may very probably soon be served therein.

A Person wants to buy a saleable PLACE or OFFICE during Life, fit for a Gentleman, from 1000 to 4000 l. Value or thereabouts.

Such Persons as want to LEND or BORROW considerable Sums of Money, on good Securities, may very probably soon be served therein.

ESTATES which some Persons want to BUY.
An Estate not less than about 200, nor much more than 300 l. a Year within 20 Miles of London, or thereabouts. A small Farm. — A Share or some Interest in the New River Water. — Some Ground Rents in or about London. — An Estate in Land not far from the River of Thames. — A good Farm or two of about 200 or 300 l. a Year, near Canterbury. — And several Persons want to Buy and some to Hire other Estates.

ESTATES which some Persons want to SELL.
A fine House and Gardens, with or without a large Quantity of Land, within 12 Miles of London. — A Parcel of Meadow Land, about 30 l. a Year, within 6 Miles of London. — A Farm of about 500 l. Value. — Some good Houses, not far from St. James's-Park: are to be Sold or Lett.

And several Persons want to Sell, and some to Let other Estates.

THE Particulars will be given by Mr. Thomas Rogers, Agent for Persons who want any such Business to be done. He Answers Letters Post Paid, and Advertises if desired, not otherwise; all at his own Charges if not Successful. He gives Attendance as undermentioned,

Daily (except Saturdays) about One and Six o'Clock at the Rainbow Coffee-House near the Gates of the Temple. At 12 o'Clock, Tuesdays, Tom's Coffee-house by the EXCHANGE. At 3 o'Clock, Thursdays, Will's Coffee-house near WHITEHALL. And on sending for he will go to Persons near

This Day is Published, (Useful to MEMBERS of PARLIAMENT, GENTLEMEN of the CLERGY, LAW, &c.) The FOURTH IMPRESSION, of

Mr. WESTON'S New Method of SHORT HAND (authoriz'd by his Majesty) which is sufficient to teach any the Art perfectly, otherwise he will teach them Gratis. Sold by him, at the Hand and Pen, over against Norfolk-street in the Strand. Price One Guinea and a Half; and Two Guineas on Royal Paper.

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To be SOLD the Remainder of a Lease of THE Falcon Inn at Puckeridge in Hertfordshire (being an antient well accustomed House) and all the Furniture and Stock in Trade to be disposed of to the Tenant by Appraisement. Inquire at the said Inn.

To be Sold by Auction at the King's Arms in Harwich in the County of Essex, on Thursday the 4th of February, 1731,

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In a few Days will be published, THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE: Or, Trader's Monthly Intelligence. Being a Collection of all Matters of Information and Amusement: Comprisd under the following Heads, viz. Publick Affairs, Foreign and Domestick. Births, Marriages, and Deaths of eminent Persons. Preterments, Ecclesiastical and Civil. Prices of Goods, Grain, and Stocks. Bankrupts declared, and Books published. Pieces of Humour and Poetry. Disputes in Politicks and Learning. Remarkable Advertisements and Occurrences. Lists of the Civil and Military Establishment. And whatever is worth quoting from the numerous Papers of News and Entertainment, British and Foreign; or shall be communicated proper for Publication. Namb. I. for January 1731. with Instructions in Gardening, and the Fairs, for February. By SYLVANUS URBAN of Aldermanbury, Gent.

Printed for A. Dodd without Temple-bar. (price 6d.)

Note, This Work being printed on a large 8vo. and digested in a concise Method, will contain more than any other of the Price, which enables it to afford a greater Variety, and many things not to be met with in the other Monthly Collections, without omitting any Transcription worthy the Notice of the present and succeeding Age.

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Where may be had, His Sermons on several Occasions. To which is annex'd, a short Character of Dr. G. HOOPER, late Bishop of Bath and Wells.

To Masters of Ships, Country Shopkeepers, &c. this public Notice is given,



THAT WILLIAM DICEY, in Conjunction with Mr. BENJAMIN OKELL (to whom a Royal Patent is granted) THOMAS COBB, (in Right of ELIZABETH his Wife, late Widow of Mr. CLUER) and ROBERT RAIKES, continue, and jointly carry on the prepar-

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JOHN HOLLOWAY, Son of JOHN HOLLOWAY, Miller, of Chelington, within two Miles of Chippen-Norton in the County of Oxford, was long troubled with the Rheumatism and violent Pains in his Stomach, and reduced to so weak a Condition that he could neither go nor stand; and altho' his Friends had been at very large Expences for Relief, yet he could not have any Ease from his Pains, nor Help for his Lameness; but being at length advised by some who had experienced the many Vertues of Dr. BATEMAN'S PECTORAL DROPS (so frequently certify'd in most News Papers in England) to make Trial thereof, which he accordingly did, and in a very small Time recovered both Health and Strength in taking about five Bottles, which cost only Five Shillings.

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H. The City Gardener. By Mr. Fairchild.

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A New Treatise of the ART of THINKING, or a complete System of Reflections concerning the Conduct and Improvement of the Mind. Illustrated with Variety of Characters and Examples drawn from the ordinary Occurrences of Life, written in French by Mr. CROUSAZ, Professor of Philosophy and Mathematics in the Academy of Laufane, and translated into English.

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2. The 3d Edition of Mr. Acton's Liber Valorum & Decimarum, being an Account of all such Ecclesiastical Benefices in England and Wales, as now stand charged lately with, or were discharged from, the Payment of Firk Fruits and Tithes.

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His Wife afflicts those of her own Sex, being very skilful in the Navel Rupture, and those other Weaknesses and particularly in the Infirmary called the *Troislopes*; *Uteri*, or *Falling or Bearing Down of the Womb*, to incident to Women, after hard Labour, Miscarriages, and other Causes. Kind to the Poor.

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